

Practica Modulationes

By J. Gaynor

First Pedal Studies

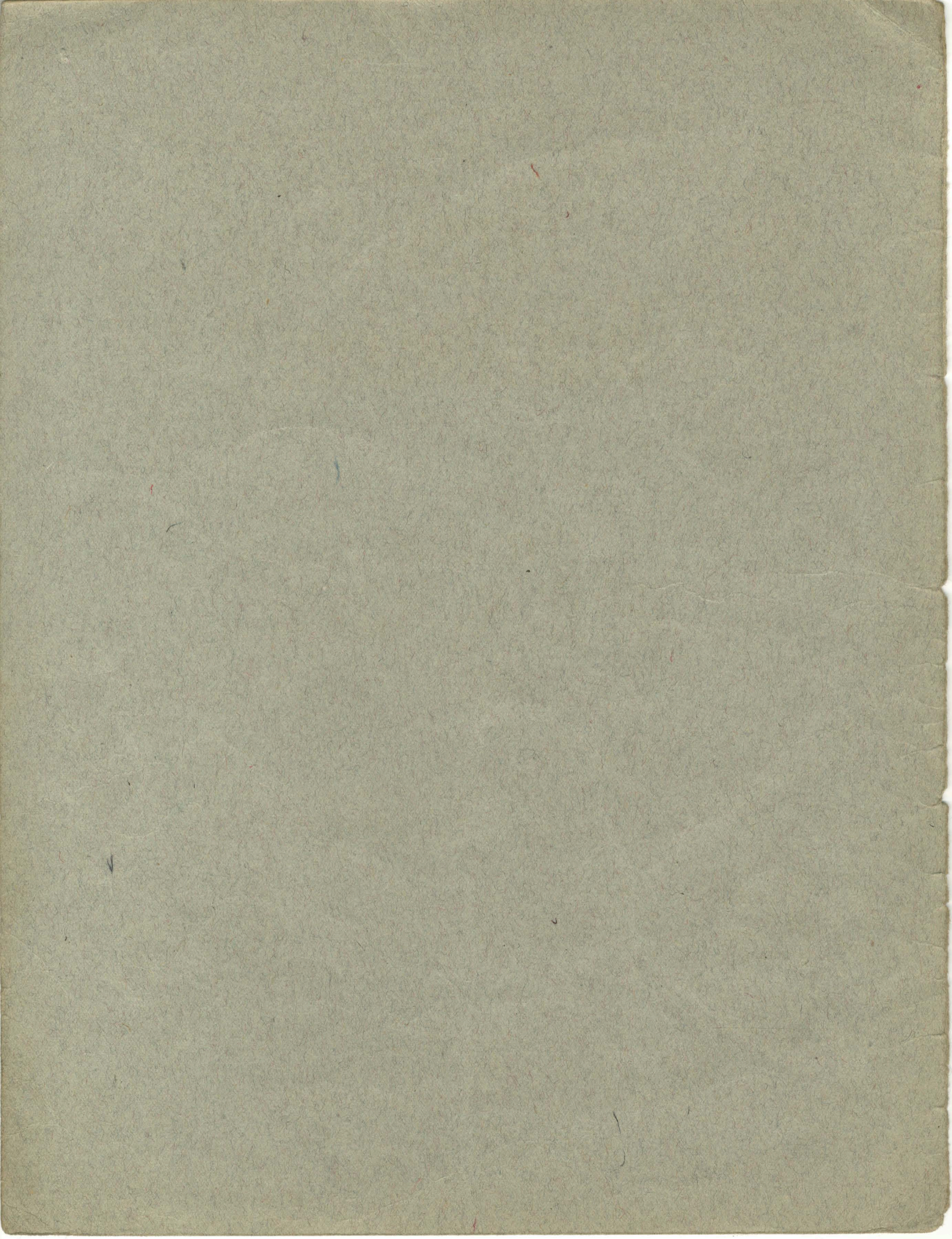
for the
PIANO

By
JESSIE L. GAYNOR

Price Fifty Cents.

THE JOHN CHURCH COMPANY
CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, NEW YORK, LEIPSIC, LONDON.

Shattinger Piano & Music Co.
ST. LOUIS, MO.





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Preface.

These pedal studies for very young players were written originally for my own use in teaching, as I found my young pupils eager to use the pedal before the music they were playing required it.

The studies are designed as necessary and sufficient material to establish firmly the habit of motion for the foot, as well as a keen sense of hearing, in order that the effect of the pedal may be the better appreciated.

It may be necessary in some cases to give a few simple exercises for the foot alone. In these, great care should be taken that the heel rests firmly on the floor and the ball of the foot touches the pedal in all movements.

Counting should be insisted upon in order that the motion of the foot correspond exactly with the notation.

In the following exercises as well as in the studies, the foot should press the pedal down at the note and hold it during the time value of the note. The foot is raised for the rest but should remain in contact with the pedal, that there may be no waste motion and also that the habit of intimacy between the foot and the pedal may be formed:—

Again: *Count steadily; press the pedal down at the note; release the pressure on the pedal at the rest.*



These may be still further developed at the discretion of the teacher. In order that the player may better appreciate the relation between cause and effect as applied to the pedal it would be well to show the action of the piano and to explain the working of the dampers in their effect upon the vibration of the strings.

Explain some thing of sympathetic vibration, and overtones and give a practical illustration as follows:

Press the pedal down; strike low C forcibly and presently one may hear the overtones the octave, the tenth and twelfth, etc.

These overtones so reenforce the fundamental tone as to add greatly to the volume of sound and hence the name "loud pedal" is almost universally used. It is better, however, to use the name damper pedal since this pedal effects the dampers and the term "loud pedal" is sometimes misleading.

We should use the damper pedal primarily to prolong the tone and not necessarily to make it longer.

There is no end of beautiful examples for the use of the pedal but they are not edited so that a beginner could use them. There are also pedal studies but they demand so much technical skill of the hands that they lie beyond the power of young players. I consider that the latter part of the first year is none too early for a child to begin the use of the pedal if any ease in its use is to be acquired. These studies are designed to be given in connection with any second grade material and can be alternated with the latter part of Melody Pictures by Margaret R. Martin, and Miniature Melodies by Jessie L. Gaynor.

First Pedal Studies.

Play with one finger and count carefully.

JESSIE L. GAYNOR.

No 1

Pedal.

Pedal.

No 2

Pedal.

Pedal.

No 3

Pedal.

Pedal.

Play with right hand alone.

Nº 4

Pedal.

Nº 5

R. H.

Pedal.

L. H.

Play with one finger.

Nº 6

Pedal.

Play with left hand alone.

Nº 7

Pedal.

Play with left hand alone.

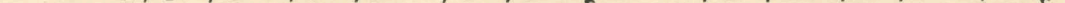
No 8

Pedal.

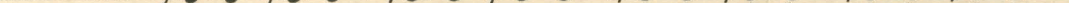
Hands together - Wrists low

No 9

Pedal.

Pedal. 

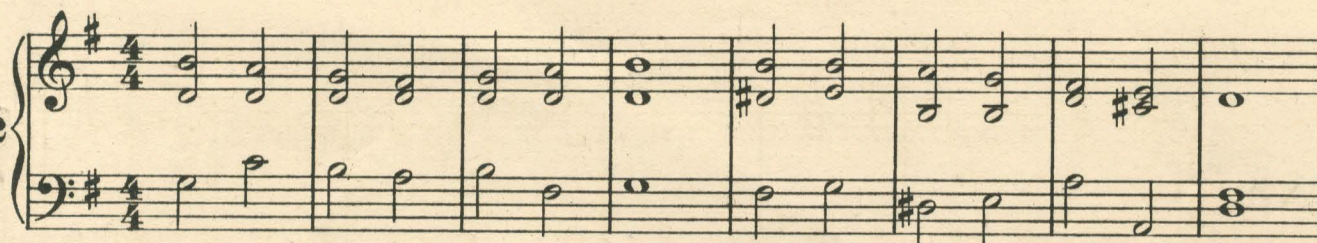
Nº 11

Pedal. 

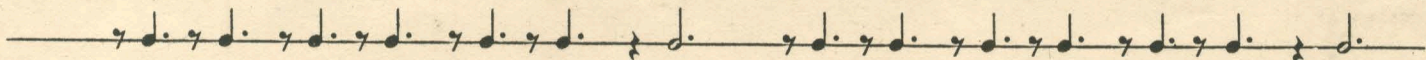
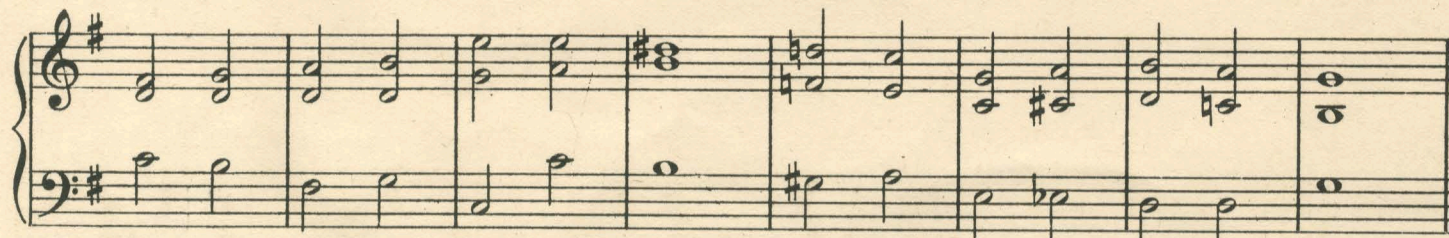
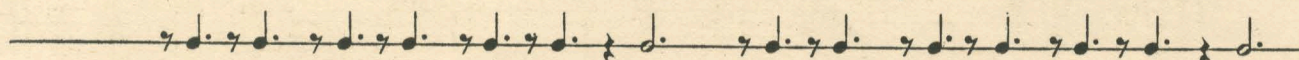
A single staff of handwritten musical notation. It begins with a treble clef. The notation consists of a sequence of eighth and sixteenth notes, many of which are beamed together. There are also several rests of varying durations. The handwriting is in dark ink on aged, slightly yellowed paper.

A single staff of music containing a sequence of eight eighth notes. Each note is beamed to the next, creating a continuous eighth-note pattern. The notes are positioned on the first and second lines of the staff.

No 12



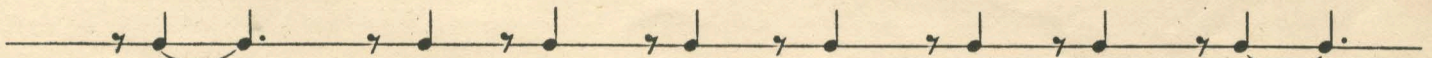
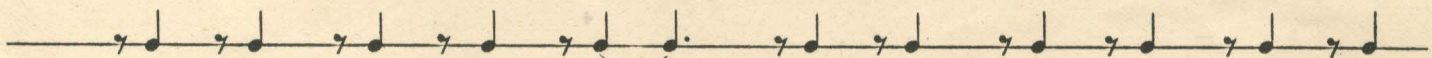
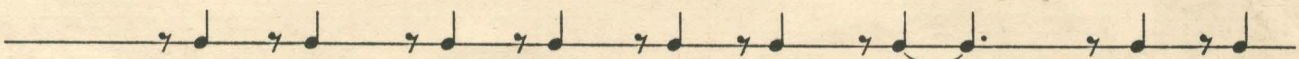
Pedal.



No 13



Pédal.



No 14

Pedal. —————

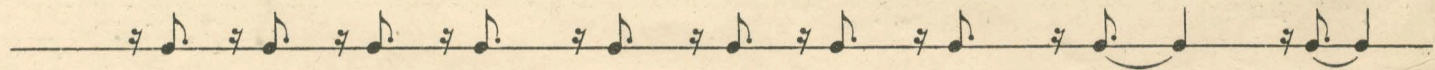
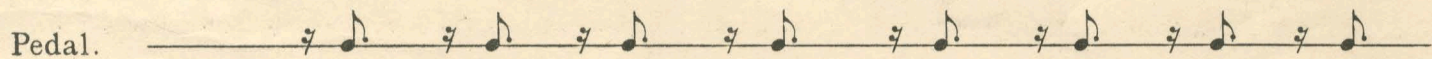
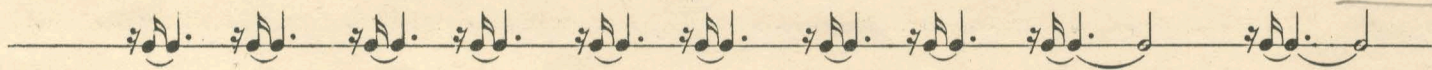
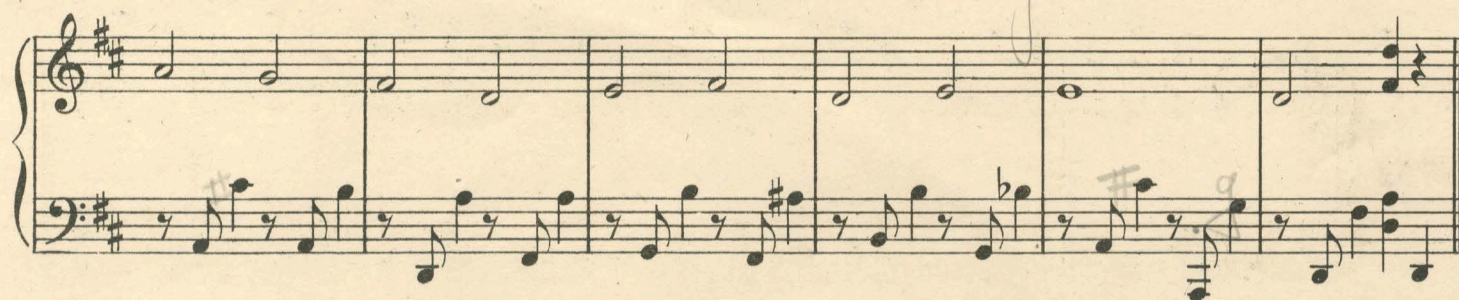
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No 15

Pedal. —————

—————

Comp. real - 1 oct. d. 3 oct. 2 oct. 1 oct.
Ary. - R. - 123
L. - 542
M. " reg
M. " reg

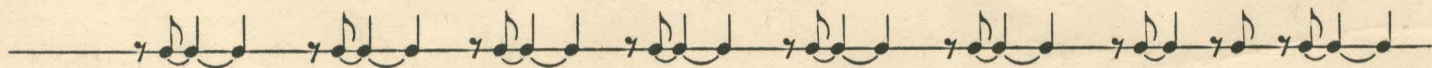
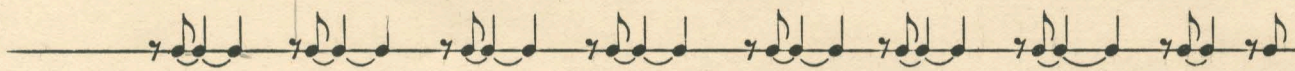


*Practice
without top note*

No 17



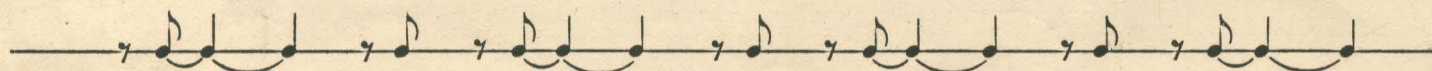
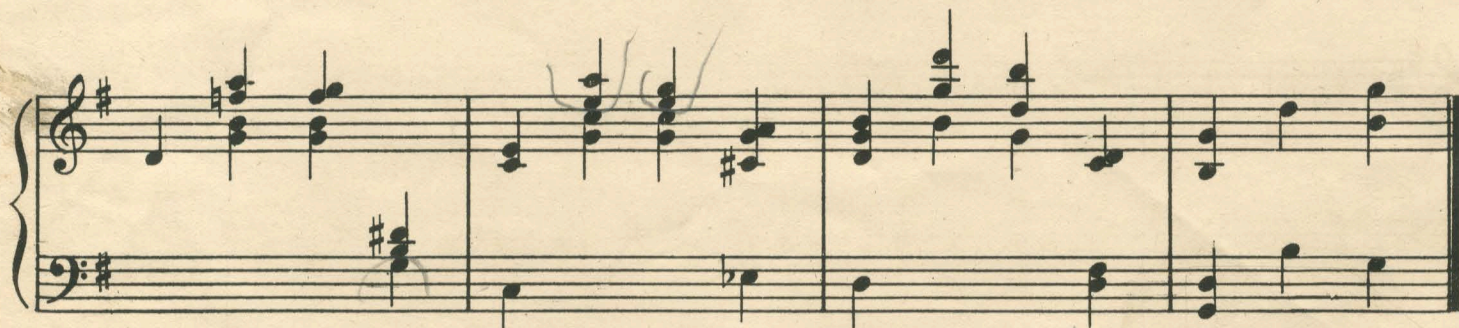
Pedal.



No 18



Pedal.



Nº 19

Pedal,

No Pedal.

Nº 20

Pedal.



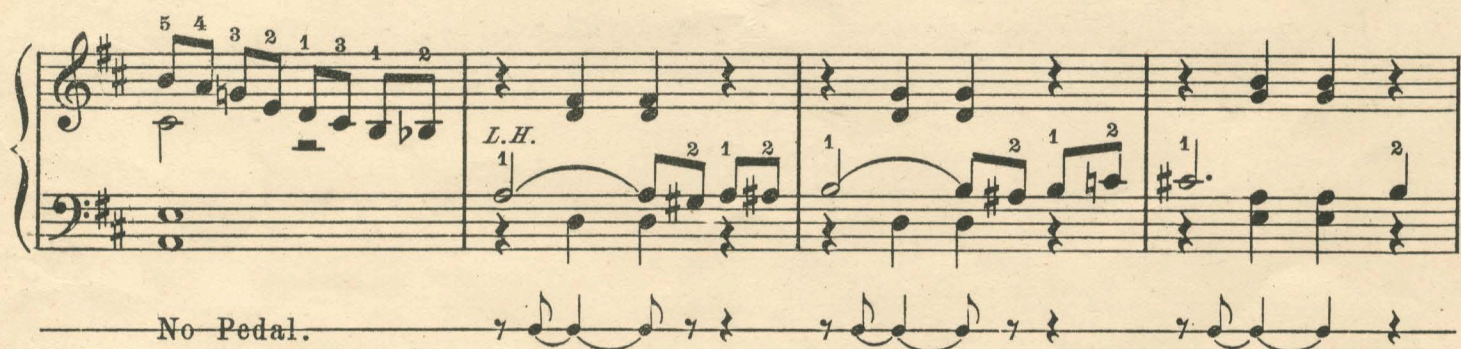
First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a common time signature. Bass staff has a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a common time signature. The system contains four measures. The first measure has a treble staff with a quarter rest and a bass staff with a quarter note G2, marked with a '1'. The second measure has a treble staff with a quarter rest and a bass staff with a quarter note A2, marked with a '2'. The third measure has a treble staff with a quarter rest and a bass staff with a quarter note B2, marked with a '1'. The fourth measure has a treble staff with a quarter rest and a bass staff with a quarter note C3, marked with a '2'. Below the staves is a single line of music with eighth notes and rests.



Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a common time signature. Bass staff has a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a common time signature. The system contains four measures. The first measure has a treble staff with a quarter rest and a bass staff with a quarter note G2, marked with a '3'. The second measure has a treble staff with a quarter rest and a bass staff with a quarter note A2, marked with a '2'. The third measure has a treble staff with a quarter rest and a bass staff with a quarter note B2, marked with a '1'. The fourth measure has a treble staff with a quarter rest and a bass staff with a quarter note C3, marked with a '2'. Below the staves is a single line of music with eighth notes and rests.



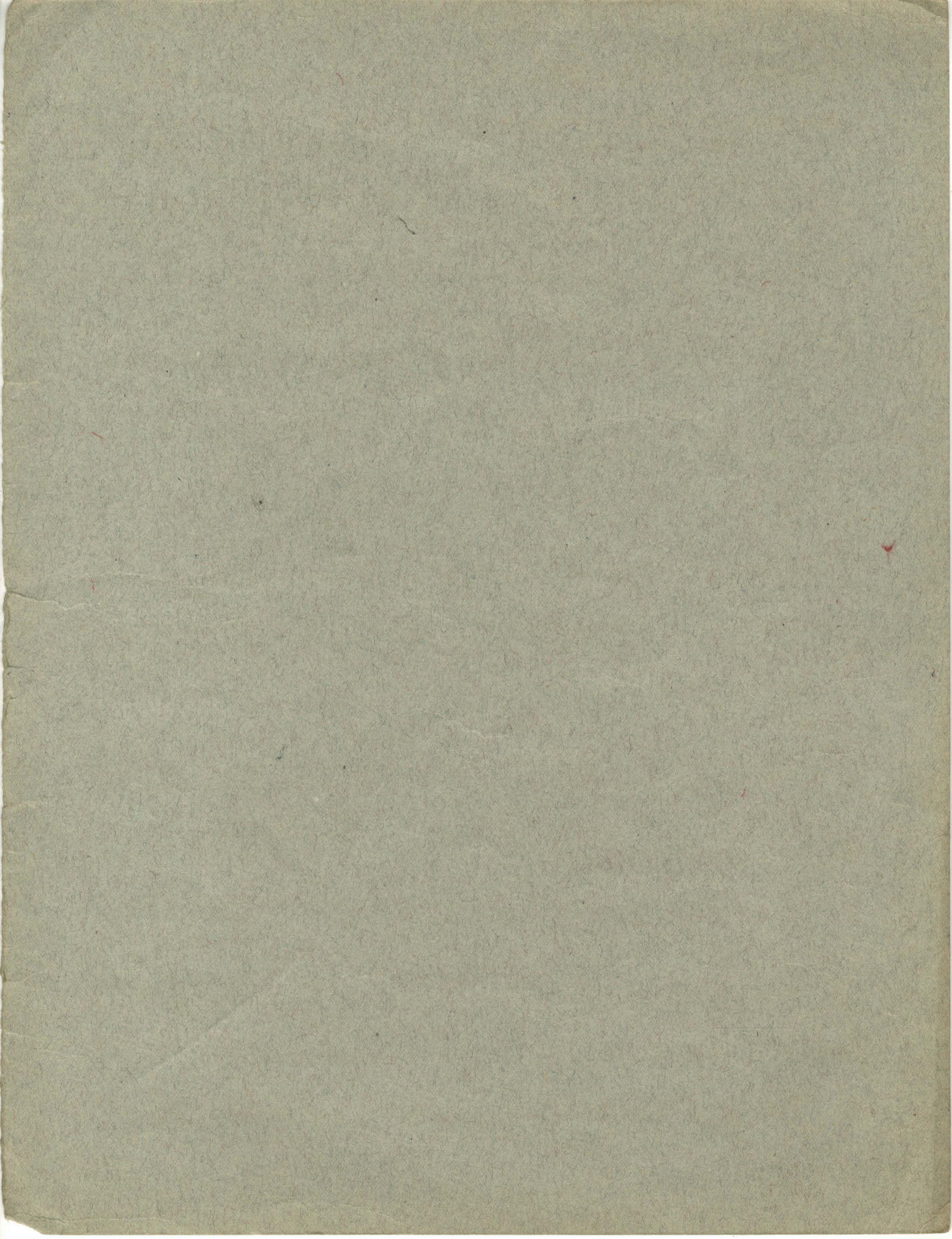
Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a common time signature. Bass staff has a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a common time signature. The system contains four measures. The first measure has a treble staff with a quarter note G2, marked with a '1'. The second measure has a treble staff with a quarter note A2, marked with a '2'. The third measure has a treble staff with a quarter note B2, marked with a '1'. The fourth measure has a treble staff with a quarter note C3, marked with a '2'. Below the staves is a single line of music with eighth notes and rests.



Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a common time signature. Bass staff has a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a common time signature. The system contains four measures. The first measure has a treble staff with a quarter note G2, marked with a '5'. The second measure has a treble staff with a quarter note A2, marked with a '4'. The third measure has a treble staff with a quarter note B2, marked with a '3'. The fourth measure has a treble staff with a quarter note C3, marked with a '2'. Below the staves is a single line of music with eighth notes and rests.



Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a common time signature. Bass staff has a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a common time signature. The system contains four measures. The first measure has a treble staff with a quarter rest and a bass staff with a quarter note G2, marked with a '1'. The second measure has a treble staff with a quarter rest and a bass staff with a quarter note A2, marked with a '2'. The third measure has a treble staff with a quarter rest and a bass staff with a quarter note B2, marked with a '1'. The fourth measure has a treble staff with a quarter rest and a bass staff with a quarter note C3, marked with a '2'. Below the staves is a single line of music with eighth notes and rests.



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